

Maricopa County Justice System

Annual Activities Report

Fiscal Year 2000-01



Introduction

Welcome to the fourth Annual Activities Report detailing efforts of the justice and law enforcement agencies of Maricopa County government. This report highlights activity from July 2000 through June 2001 (fiscal year 2001). While all attempts were made to provide consistent data, please note that some information is compiled on a calendar versus fiscal year basis, other data may not reflect the most recent year, and governmental entities and county agencies do not measure events with common methodologies.

National and State Experience

Levels of victimization and criminal activity continue to decline on the national level. According to annual surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, property crimes have steadily decreased since the mid-1970s, with a 10% reduction in 2000. The surveys also show a decrease in violent crimes since 1994, with a 15% reduction in 2000.

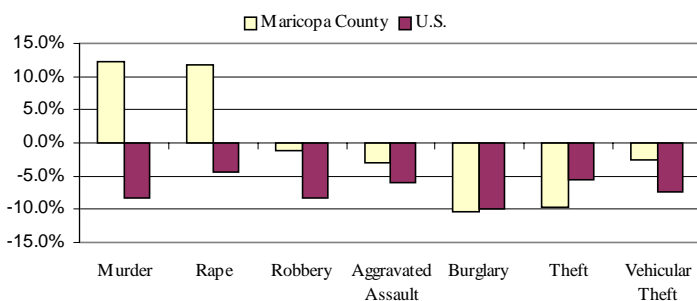
Victimization surveys from 1999 also show that well under half the crimes perpetrated are reported to police (34% of property crimes and 43% of violent crimes). Of those reported, 18% of property crime and 50% of violent crime cases were solved by police (source: FBI).

Crime Reported by City

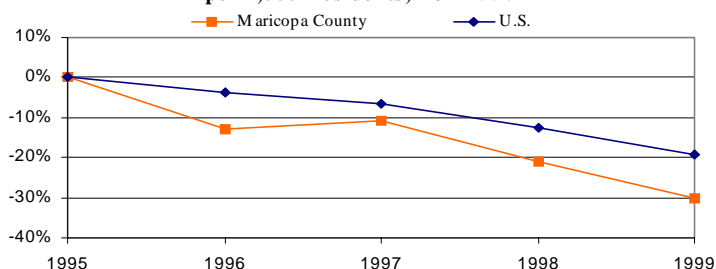
	CY99	CY00	%CHG	Rate per 1,000 Residents
Phoenix	94,641	97,498	3%	73.81
Houston	131,774	131,711	0%	68.05
Los Angeles	167,495	180,532	8%	48.86
San Diego	49,587	46,358	-7%	37.89
Seattle	49,760	45,300	-9%	80.40

Source: FBI, National Uniform Crime Reports (include murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft)

**Percent Change in Reported Crime 1998-1999
U.S. Compared to Maricopa County**



Percent Change in Reported Crime per 1,000 Residents, from 1995



Superior Court Filings by County in Arizona (FY00)

	Criminal Filings	Juvenile Filings	Total Filings	Criminal Filings per 1,000 Residents
Maricopa	28,106	18,984	111,164	8.91
Pima	4,840	4,178	26,390	5.74
Yavapai	1,483	863	6,172	8.85
Yuma	1,339	998	5,115	8.37
Coconino	838	585	3,052	7.20

Source: Arizona Supreme Court

- With 60% of the state population, Maricopa County accounts for 63% of all filings into Arizona Superior Courts (64% of criminal filings, 55% of juvenile filings).

Average Daily Population in County Jails

	FY99	FY00	Rate per 1,000 Residents
Maricopa County	6,770	6,664	2.17
Harris County, TX	7,772	8,234	2.42
Los Angeles County, CA	20,683	19,662	2.07
San Diego County, CA	5,666	5,317	1.89
King County, WA	2,345	2,400	1.38

Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

- Despite rising crime numbers, the average daily jail population in Maricopa County showed a slight downward trend compared with a national increase in local jails of 2.5%.

Adults on Probation by State

	CY98	CY99	%CHG	Rate per 1,000 Adult Residents
Arizona	51,329	57,076	11.2	16.6
Texas	443,688	447,100	2.9	31.2
California	324,427	332,414	2.5	13.7
Washington	152,140	158,213	4.0	37.1

Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics: calendar year-end figures

- From 1998 to 1999, Arizona had the third highest increase of adults on probation (behind Idaho and Vermont).

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Maricopa County Justice System Focused on Results

The justice and law enforcement agencies of Maricopa County each hold distinctive mandates yet function as part of a system. Responsibilities of these agencies are diverse; they investigate, arrest, charge, protect, defend, heal, prosecute, supervise, fine, adjudicate, mediate, test, autopsy, or detain members of this community.

Even with this diversity, agencies strive to work together toward improved delivery of justice. These efforts are fully detailed in strategic plans, part of the **Managing for Results** initiative. By integrating planning with budgeting and performance measuring, business leaders may make more informed decisions and tell citizens what they receive for their investment of tax dollars.

The Board of Supervisors determined the **mission** of Maricopa County to *provide regional leadership and fiscally responsible, necessary public services to its residents so they can enjoy living in healthy and safe communities*. This policy guideline led many departments to examine issues expected to impact their business over the next three to five years, and then respond with their own vision, mission, and goals. Agencies, including independent elected offices, then defined business practices by programs, activities, and services, with performance measures to monitor outcomes. Employee performance plans are linked with these plans, so those individuals can see how their efforts contribute to department and countywide goals.

All county agencies, offices, and the courts developed these **strategic plans** during fiscal year 2001. Each department will have standardized performance and cost data for each key service provided. This will provide valuable management information and help show not only workload output, but how the system is more effectively managing that workload (such as percent of probationers no longer re-offending).

While strategic plans are unique to each agency, there are similar **common components**. All agencies will assess how close their budgeting estimates match actual expenses, the staff turnover rate, and the proportion of satisfied customers (by annual citizen surveys).

Another common measure of success is **employee time**. Most agencies will assess the time to complete required tasks. This is a critical factor in an interrelated justice system, where changes in one segment may only result in true benefit when other partners advance as well. Various outputs including system productivity and service unit costs can be measured with this data.

Issues facing agencies over the next three to five years are:

- Difficulties with recruiting, retaining, and rewarding qualified staff.
- Population increases resulting in increases in justice system workload, with changing demographics and citizen diversity.
- Further changes in law and increasing case complexity.
- Greater collaboration among agencies requiring a change in business practices.
- Rising public service expectations.
- Needing to be innovative.

To respond to these and other issues, agencies have their own **goals** to guide efforts over the next three to five years.

In addition to these agency plans, there are three **systemwide goals** aimed at **improving case processing**, reducing the number of cases by **reducing adult and juvenile recidivism**, and **preventing crime**.

Highlights of Fiscal Year 2001

- Results of the 2000 decennial census showed Maricopa as the **fourth most populous county**. The region grew by just under one million persons between 1990 and 2000 (to a population of 3,072,149), the greatest increase of any county in the nation.
- The County, Courts, and justice agencies invested significant energy and resources to **prevent juvenile crime**, realizing a reduction of referrals to Juvenile Court in targeted areas of the county. These efforts result in a safer community without proportionately greater investments in criminal justice (pgs 4, 12).
- The Justice Courts and Superior Court greatly streamlined front-end felony processing, by coordinating early court proceedings at **Regional Court Centers** which expedite case processing, and reduce jail overcrowding and inmate transports (pages 3, 5, 8).
- Agencies **reduced the backlog** of felony cases and **delay** in case resolution, even during a period of substantial population and caseload growth (page 3).
- Agencies are collaborating to **increase collections** of outstanding debt and victim restitution through enhanced collection efforts, including use of private firms (pages 5, 6, 10).
- Community safety was increased and public costs lowered by **expanded supervision of defendants** and juveniles awaiting trial, through intensive supervision and electronic monitoring (pgs 3, 4).
- The single largest **construction program** in the nation for county detention facilities is underway, with all components on time and within budget. Meanwhile the average daily jail population for adults increased to 7,043 (pages 8, 12).
- **Technologies** are being fully utilized to improve service delivery and contain staff costs, through internet access to court records, video hearings, integrated data systems, electronic court records in lieu of paper processing, on-line jury management (pages 6, 12).
- There has been a 51% increase in **justice system funding** over the past five years to manage workload increases, invest in technology, and build detention facilities. Maricopa residents voted to generate local revenue to pay for these facilities and related services, and grants (mainly state sources) contribute 17% of the revenues needed for other critical activities (pages 11, 12).

Maricopa County Justice System Notables

In reviewing the data from agencies, it is interesting to note that last year there were:

- 17,591 marriage dissolutions (divorces) and 14,600 marriage licenses issued.
- 340 homicide cases reviewed by the Medical Examiner and 178 homicide cases filed by prosecutors.
- 7,043 adults in jail each day and 25,116 on court-supervised release (daily average).
- 404 juveniles in custody each day and 5,908 on court-supervised release (daily average).

In general:

- 90% of criminal and juvenile defendants have a public-funded attorney.
- 3% of criminal and 1.3% of civil cases are decided by trial.
- 65% of arrestees test positive for drugs.
- 16% of inmates have a mental health problem.
- 62% of Superior Court cases are not criminal or delinquency.

Superior Court

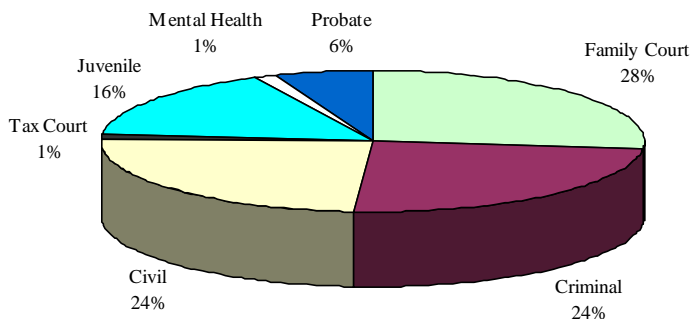
Agency Information

- The Superior Court of Arizona in Maricopa County provides a public forum for dispute resolution and court services so that the public may realize timely, fair, and individualized justice.

Major Events

- Case Processing Times** continue to improve. The court disposed of more cases than were filed several months this last fiscal year. More active cases are terminated within 180 days and the active pending caseload is 1,000 less than a year ago.
- Regional Court Centers (RCC)** were initiated, where early felony proceedings heard by the 23 Justice Courts are coordinated to one of three locations. With Superior Court judicial officers present, preliminary hearings and arraignments may be heard on the same day, eliminating a 10-day delay. For defendants also sentenced at an RCC, the 30-day waiting period is reduced to 10 days. The Downtown RCC began on February 21, 2001 with cases from three Justice Courts, and by August was fully operational with cases from 10 courts. Two additional RCCs are planned for the Northwest and Southeast regions, to be operational before the end of 2001.
- The **Manager Judge Program** started in March of 2001 with judges replacing commissioners handling management hearings on cases proceeding to trial. The broader authority of judges allows more action to occur and cases to be resolved more effectively, while freeing trial divisions to devote more time to substantive case issues.
- The **Continuance Panel** began in July 2000 with a rotating judge, different from the trial division judge, hearing motions for continuance requests of more than five days. As a result of the panel, there are fewer requests for continuances and 40% of those granted are for less than 20 days.

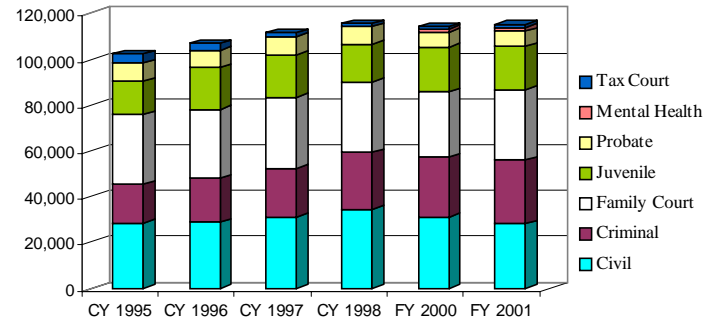
Superior Court Filings by Department - FY01
Total Filings 115,186



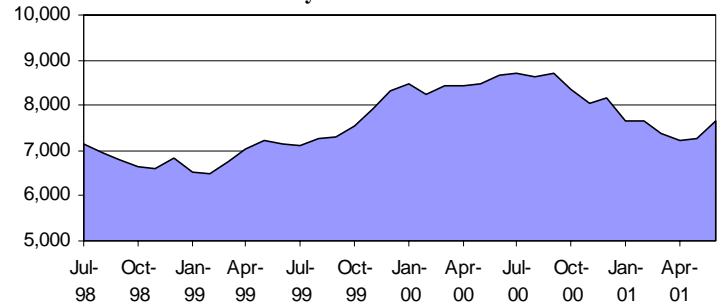
Superior Court
Criminal Filings vs. Terminations



Superior Court Filings by Department
CY 1995-1998 and FY 2000-2001



Active Pending Criminal Cases
July 1998 - June 2001



Pretrial Services Agency

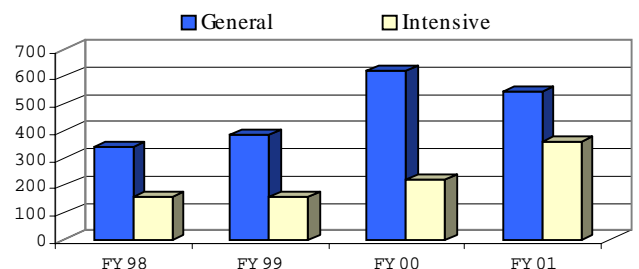
Agency Information

- The Pretrial Services Agency is a division of Superior Court charged with four main areas of responsibility:
 - Conduct background checks, interview arrestees, and verify defendant information for persons booked into jail (Jail Unit).
 - Provide standard, intensive, and electronic monitoring services for defendants released to Pretrial Services, to secure that defendant's appearance in court (Defendant Monitoring Unit).
 - Track failures to appear.
 - Match defendants with needed services (including drug treatment).

Major Events

- In April 2000, the Superior Court implemented **Continuous Initial Appearance (IA) Court** in Madison Street Jail. The court operates 24-hours a day, seven days a week, with six full-time hearing officers. The court held 71,250 initial appearances in fiscal year 2001.

Pretrial Supervision Average Caseload

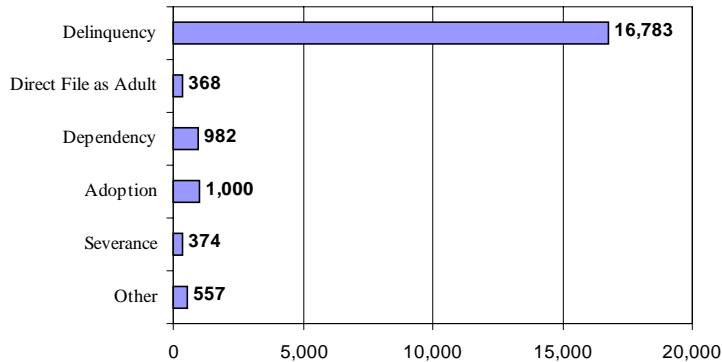


Juvenile Court Services

Agency Information

- Juvenile Court Services provides information, services, and programs to county residents so they can solve problems associated with juvenile crime.
- The Juvenile Probation Department administers community-based prevention programs, formal diversion in collaboration with the court and the County Attorney, and Community Justice Centers and Committees, as an extension of restorative justice. The Department also manages two detention facilities with a 357 bed capacity, is planning for a major facility expansion, and supervises youth placed on probation by the court.

Juvenile Petitions Filed FY01



Petitions Filed with Juvenile Court

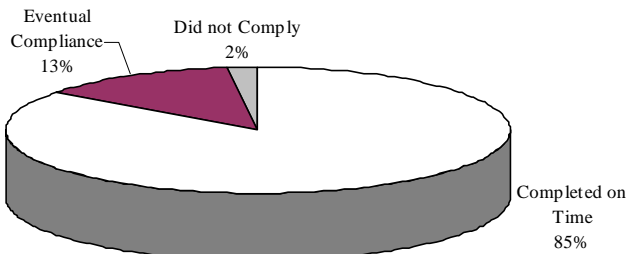
	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Delinquency*	13,852	17,428	16,783	-3%
Direct File as Adult	N/A	N/A	368	N/A
Dependency	1,169	989	982	-1%
Adoption	970	930	1,000	8%
Severance	574	406	374	-25%
Other	690	495	557	13%
Total	17,228	20,248	20,064	0%

*FY00 and FY01 figures include citations

Average Daily Juvenile Probation Population

	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Standard Probation	4,678	5,186	10%
Intensive Probation	729	722	-1%

Juvenile Compliance with Probation Consequences FY01

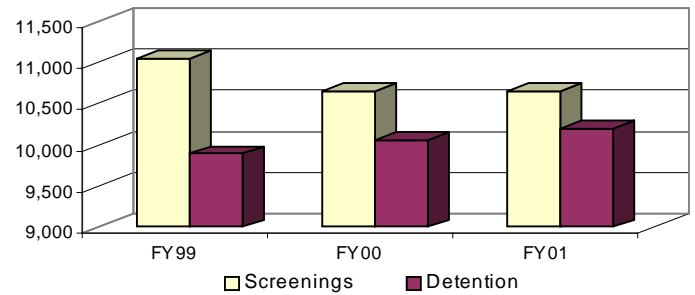


Juvenile Compliance with Probation Consequences

	FY00	FY01
Consequences Given	16,754	10,928
Completed on Time	13,157 (79%)	9,306 (85%)
Eventual Compliance	3,292 (20%)	1,414 (13%)
Did not Comply	125 (1%)	208 (2%)

*Consequences may include community service, participation in educational or counseling programs, and restitution

Juvenile Detention Information



Juvenile Detention Over-Population Rates

	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Average Daily Population	397	404	2%
Average Daily Capacity	330	357	8%
Average Daily % Over Capacity	20%	13%	-7%

Juveniles Committed to the Dept. of Juvenile Corrections

	FY00	FY01	%CHG
	451	396	-12%

Juvenile Community Service Hours Completed

	FY00	FY01	%CHG
	226,888	182,823	-19%

Recidivism by Juveniles Successfully Released from Probation Before Their 18th Birthday

	FY00	FY01
Juveniles released	2,647	3,248
Juveniles with new complaints within six months	401 (15%)	474 (14%)
Juveniles with new complaints within one year	631 (24%)	774 (24%)

New Programs

- The state-funded **Safe Schools Program** assigns Juvenile Probation Officers and School Resource Officers to schools to work with juvenile offenders and protect students and school personnel from drug, gang, and youth violence. Cities participating with the county in a federally funded expansion of this program include Phoenix, Glendale, Chandler, Avondale, Paradise Valley, Goodyear, and Peoria.
- Teen Courts** provide a courtroom atmosphere in which students, in the roles of judge, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, jury foreman, bailiff, and clerk hear actual cases that have been referred from the schools or the Juvenile Court. The students determine a constructive sentence using established guidelines.
- The **Court Unified Truancy Suppression Program (CUTS)** was developed due to escalating countywide problems with juvenile truancy. It is designed to keep children out of the formal court system while still holding the child and parent accountable for the truancy. The court, parents, and schools work together to keep the child in school.
- The **300 Kids Project** is a pilot project that will bring Arizona into compliance with the ruling in the Jason K. lawsuit. That ruling mandates that state agencies work together to provide services to children, and that the care be family-centered, strength-based, and driven by need rather than availability.

Justice Court

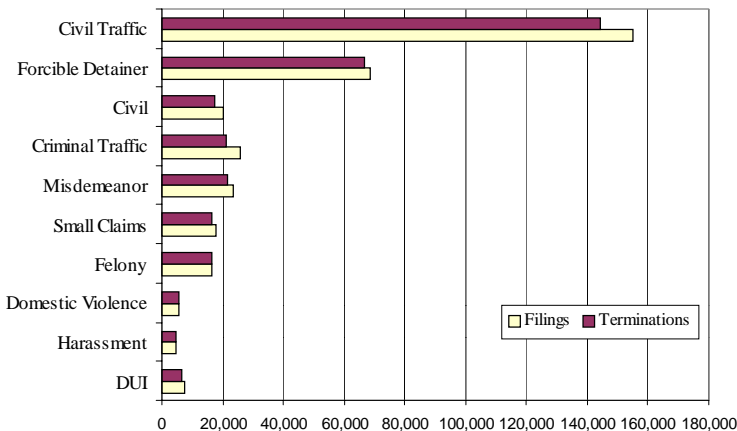
Agency Information

- The 23 Justice Courts are limited jurisdiction courts that process criminal and civil cases, and are responsible for criminal misdemeanors and felonies through preliminary hearing.

Major Events

- Four new justices of the peace were elected or appointed.
- Video arraignment capability was expanded to eight more Justice Courts (total 14) and the in-custody link moved to Madison Street Jail.
- Downtown Regional Court Center began at 1 West Madison on February 20, 2001 with three Justice Courts and expanded to include 10. Cases are heard by the Justice of the Peace, and staffed by Justice Court clerks.
- Governor's Office of Highway Safety provided a grant to place fax machines in judge's residences for issuance of search warrants during non-court hours.
- A new Scottsdale Justice Court facility opened, and the West Phoenix Court moved to 1 West Madison.
- Justice Court calendars are now available on the web.

Justice Court Filings and Terminations FY01



Justice Court Filings and Terminations

		FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Civil Traffic	Filings	145,025	158,138	154,950	-2%
	Terminations	136,852	146,412	144,279	-1%
Forcible Detainer	Filings	55,059	59,743	68,787	15%
	Terminations	54,121	58,589	66,961	14%
Civil	Filings	17,733	17,422	20,125	16%
	Terminations	17,985	17,839	17,543	-2%
Criminal Traffic	Filings	24,878	34,498	25,814	-25%
	Terminations	28,195	27,776	20,921	-25%
Misdemeanor	Filings	21,589	22,853	23,622	3%
	Terminations	21,806	23,177	21,727	-6%
Small Claims	Filings	18,080	17,600	17,665	0%
	Terminations	18,101	17,482	16,529	-5%
Felony	Filings	18,807	18,089	16,661	-8%
	Terminations	17,973	16,900	16,394	-3%

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Domestic Violence				
Filings	5,412	5,405	5,600	4%
Terminations	5,227	5,185	5,461	5%
Harassment				
Filings	5,190	5,200	4,808	-8%
Terminations	4,969	4,986	4,658	-7%
DUI				
Filings	6,213	6,859	7,383	8%
Terminations	5,473	4,068	6,507	60%

Justice Court Felony Terminations in FY01

Cases Bound Over to Superior Court

Preliminary Hearings	1,136
Straight Waivers	4,649
Waiver with Plea	6,528
Grand Jury Dismissal	2,857

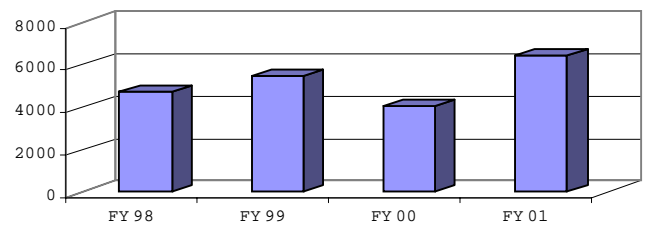
Total **15,170**

Cases Not Bound Over to Superior Court

Pled to Misdemeanor	1,266
Dismissed	1,793
Cases not Filed*	10,149

*Counted because they are part of the Justice Court workload. Clerks must initiate a docket, set the case on the calendar, and receive and exonerate bonds that may have been filed.

Justice Court DUI Case Terminations

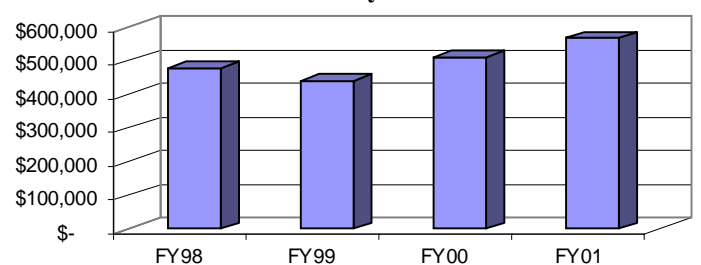


Constables

Agency Information

- Constables are elected to serve criminal and civil process of the 23 Justice Courts. Their duties include executing and returning writs of possession, restitution and execution; serving orders of protection and orders prohibiting harassment; and serving criminal and civil summons and subpoenas.

Fees Received by Constables



Clerk of the Court

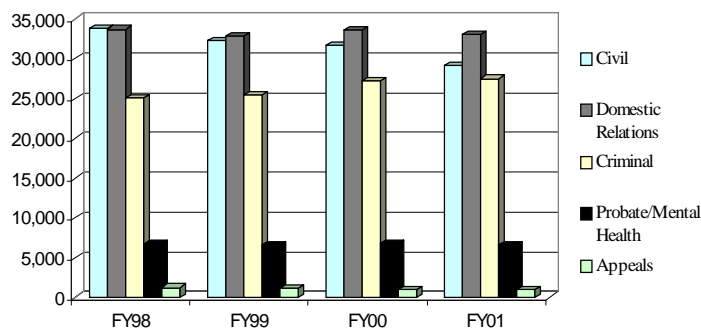
Agency Information

- The Clerk of the Superior Court provides court-related records management, and financial and family support services to the public, the legal community, and the Superior Court.

Major Events

- The Clerk of the Court moved into a new **Customer Service Center** on June 11, 2001, a 113,060 sq. ft. facility which houses 1.4 million court records. The facility provides for records storage and enhanced service to customers.
- As of July 2001, the Clerk of the Court produces **electronic minute entries** for all court case types, resulting in automatic docketing and initiating e-mail distribution to all parties.
- The Clerk of the Court is planning to implement an **electronic document management system (EDMS)** which will encompass imaging, electronic filing, and routing court documents electronically for agency and interagency processing. With this advancement, the new records storage facility (noted above) should be the last one needed.

New Cases Initiated



Case File Documents

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Civil	408,790	409,276	389,200	-5%
Domestic Relations	510,293	586,328	608,400	4%
Criminal	495,144	462,426	512,508	11%
Probate/Mental Health	92,588	99,671	107,059	7%
Total	1,506,815	1,559,701	1,619,168	4%

Other Workload Indicators

	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Marriage Licenses Issued	13,144	14,600	11%
Passport Applications	36,164	33,383	-8%
Notary Bond Applications Processed	12,471	12,280	-2%
Documents Docketed	1,806,554	1,845,042	2%
Images Microfilmed	6,941,812	5,062,711	-27%
Exhibits Processed	101,854	120,779	19%
Minute Entry Pages Distributed ¹	5,089,970	2,135,896	-58%
RFR ² Payments Processed	58,923	67,671	15%
Amount RFR ² Payments	\$5,735,345	\$9,092,695	59%

¹In FY01, the Clerk's Office distributed 1,331,874 minute entry documents electronically

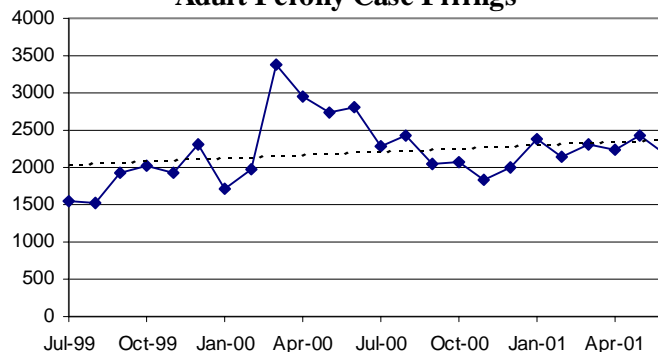
² Restitutions, fines, reimbursements

County Attorney

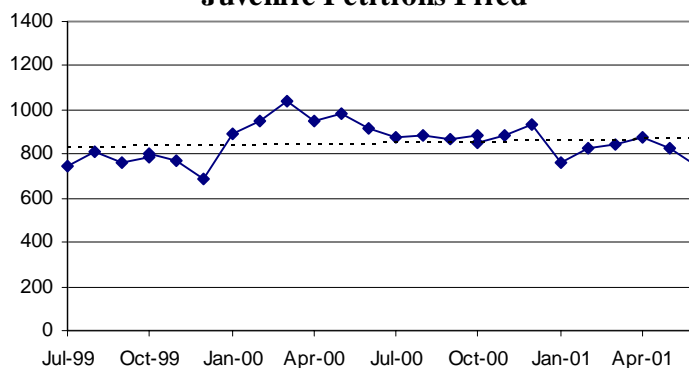
Agency Information

- The County Attorney's Office provides criminal prosecution, victim services, crime prevention, and legal counsel for county government on behalf of the people of Maricopa County.

Adult Felony Case Filings



Juvenile Petitions Filed



Adult Felony Filings by Offense Type

	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Homicide	185	127	-31%
Sexual Assault	111	94	-15%
Child Molestation	365	364	0%
Robbery	691	703	2%
Vehicular Homicide	36	51	41%
Aggravated Assault	2,589	2,825	9%
Burglary	1,699	1,627	-4%
Arson	53	36	-32%
Vehicular Theft	1,401	1,536	10%
DUI	2,843	3,027	7%
Theft	936	878	-6%
Drug Related	11,085	9,863	-11%
Other Offenses	4,836	5,186	7%
Total	26,830	26,317	-2%

Medical Examiner

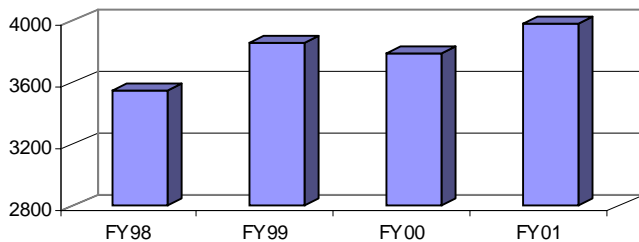
Agency Information

- The Office of the Medical Examiner makes a public inquiry and investigation to determine the cause and manner of death when that death is unattended, unnatural, or suspicious (approximately one-fifth of all deaths).
- Results are reported to law enforcement and the County Attorney (for cases involving criminal investigation and prosecution), to health and safety regulatory boards, and individuals.
- Unlike a coroner, who is an elected official and usually not required to be a medical doctor, a medical examiner is a licensed physician specializing in pathology, with a sub-specialty in forensic pathology.

Major Events

- In response to rising case numbers, the medical staff has been increased to ten forensic pathologists, including the Chief Medical Examiner.
- By late 2002, the Office of the Medical Examiner will move from its present 11,500 sq. ft. facility to the new 63,000 sq. ft. Forensic Science Center under construction at Jefferson and Seventh Avenue.
- Major upgrades to computer hardware and software have taken place over the last two years and will continue during this fiscal year, which will provide other agencies and the public with greater access to information and reports.

Medical Examiner Cases



Caseload Summary

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Total Cases	3,858	3,790	3,983	5%
% Autopsies Performed	62%	61%	60%	-1%
Manner of Death				
Accident	1,266	1,208	1,343	11%
Homicide	330	326	340	4%
Natural	1,774	1,763	1,768	0%
Suicide	417	413	410	-1%
Undetermined	53	72	72	0%
Pending	-	-	42	-

Case Completion

	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
% Closed in 45 Days	23%	48%	41%	43%
% Closed in 90 Days	60%	89%	84%	75%

- The strategic priority of the Medical Examiner's Managing for Results (MFR) plan is to improve service by completing 90% of cases within 45 days, and 100% within 90 days.

Correctional Health Services

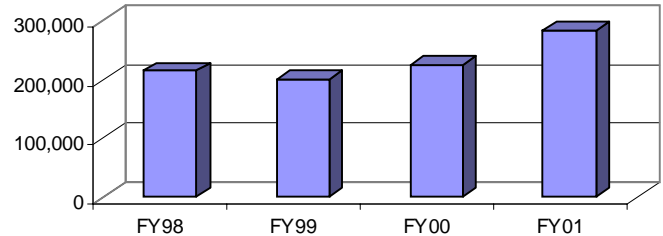
Agency Information

- Correctional Health Services provides medical and psychiatric care to inmates in the county adult and juvenile detention facilities.

Major Events

- Correctional Health has seen significant increases in workload, with a change in encounters of 13% in FY 2000 and 25% in FY 2001.

Correctional Health Encounters



Encounters by Visit Type

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Counseling	11,195	11,136	9,708	-13%
Dental	5,296	10,212	13,051	28%
Medical Doctor Visits	43,563	44,613	69,854	57%
Nursing	128,695	146,684	173,874	19%
Psychiatry	11,763	13,384	16,957	27%
Total	200,512	226,029	283,444	25%
X-Rays	4,723	3,992	4,956	24%

Report Information and Contacts

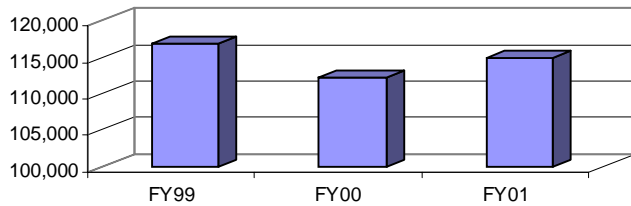
- Please excuse minor differences in data reporting between agencies, due to the point in time when data is captured and different definitions. Also agencies do not all deal with the same cases; Superior Court criminal cases include both County Attorney and Attorney General filings, and Indigent Representation and the County Attorney have cases at Justice Courts and the Superior Court.
- In percent change columns (%CHG), the number indicates the percentage increase or decrease over the prior year.
- For questions or suggestions regarding this report, contact Trina Lambert (506-1310) or Colin Ahler (506-4205).
- For information regarding departmental reporting and data please contact representatives listed below:
 - Adult Probation – Zach Dal Pra (602-506-6454)
 - Budget Figures – Don Colvin (602-506-6454)
 - Clerk of the Court – Cari Gerchick (602-506-5728)
 - Constables – Tim Moder (602-506-1843)
 - Correctional Health – Ron Tansill (602-506-4581)
 - County Attorney – Carol McFadden (602-506-7670)
 - Indigent Representation – Diane Terrible (602-506-8234)
 - Justice Courts – Bonnie Dicus (602-506-7041)
 - Juvenile Court Services – Gary Graham (602-506-5084)
 - Medical Examiner – Dorothy O'Connell (602-506-8234)
 - Sheriff – Chief Bill Williams (602-256-1816)
 - Superior Court – Marcus Reinkensmeyer (602-506-7443)

Sheriff's Office

Agency Information

- The Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement, jail detention, and crime prevention services to the public.

Bookings

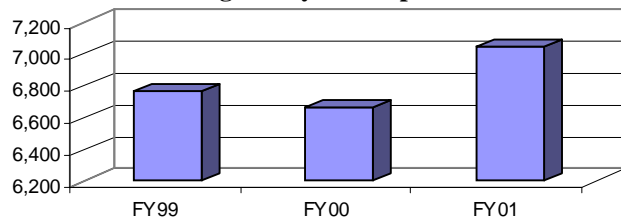


Bookings by Agency

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Local Police	94,378	92,601	90,116	-3%
Federal	1,772	1,699	1,160	-32%
County	5,522	6,233	6,632	6%
State	229	232	230	-1%
Self Surrenders*	15,029	11,358	16,694	47%
City Court	10,407	7,979	11,926	49%
Justice Court	2,296	1,540	2,499	62%
Superior Court	2,326	1,839	2,269	23%
Total	116,930	112,123	114,832	2%

*Numbers for City Court, Justice Court, and Superior Court comprise the total self-surrenders

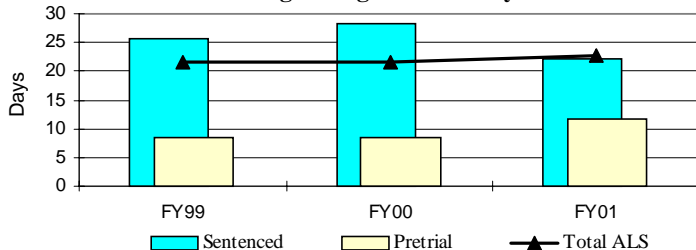
Average Daily Jail Population



Average Daily Jail Population by Category of Offense

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Felony	4,987	5,095	5,394	6%
Misdemeanor	1,307	1,124	1,234	10%
Agency Hold	480	421	392	-7%
Other	26	24	23	-4%
Total	6,770	6,664	7,043	6%

Average Length of Jail Stay



Average Length of Stay by Type (in days)

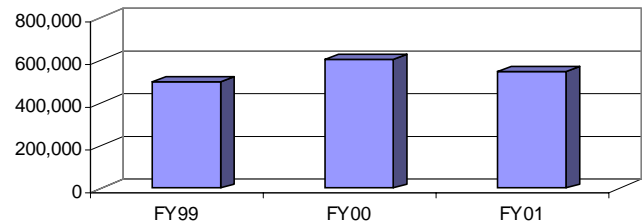
	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Pretrial	8.48	8.59	11.66	36%
Sentenced	25.50	28.38	22.27	-22%
Agency Hold	53.51	52.20	62.59	20%
Other	2.38	5.22	4.10	-21%
Total	21.46	21.54	22.73	6%

- The average length of stay for **immigration holds** in FY01 was 49 days. From January to August 2001, there were 3,933 bookings with INS holds (5% of the total bookings for that period).

Inmate Population High Count

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Date	8/29/98	6/25/00	9/23/00	-
Inmate Population	7,202	7,129	7,454	5%

Inmates Transported



Inmates Transported

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Superior Court	70,286	73,591	79,526	8%
Justice Court	19,607	20,110	17,429	-13%
Inter-facility	410,694	512,664	449,324	-12%
Total	500,587	606,365	546,279	-10%

Other Workload Indicators

	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Bonds/Fines Processed	\$11,510,973	\$10,684,559	-7%
Net Canteen Sales	\$2,604,439	\$2,976,241	14%
Meals Served*	9,125,288	8,966,218	-2%
Warrants Received	43,625	38,841	-12%
Civil Process Received	42,172	47,535	13%
Subpoenas Received	19,929	21,692	9%
Subpoenas Served	12,269	13,428	9%
Tax Bills Collected	18,722	17,086	-9%
	\$12,750,085	\$10,937,555	-14%
Domestic Violence Orders Received	15,766	20,370	29%
Posse Members	3,276	3,114	-5%
Reserve Officers	121	133	10%

	CY99	CY00	%CHG
9-1-1 Calls Received	140,649	179,844	28%
Calls for Service	84,868	85,801	1%

*Food Services started serving two meals per day in April 2001

New Programs

- The **MCSO Animal Safe Hospice (MASH)** program trains sentenced female inmates to care for animals that are victims of abuse. One hundred seven inmates participated in the training, with four now employed with the animal care industry.
- The **Responsible Fathering Program** emphasizes the father's role and contribution to raising children, plus the special obstacles of being an incarcerated father. Since the program began, 175 inmate fathers have completed training. These parents had an average of three children, and thus approximately 535 children were affected by their father's participation in the program.

Indigent Representation

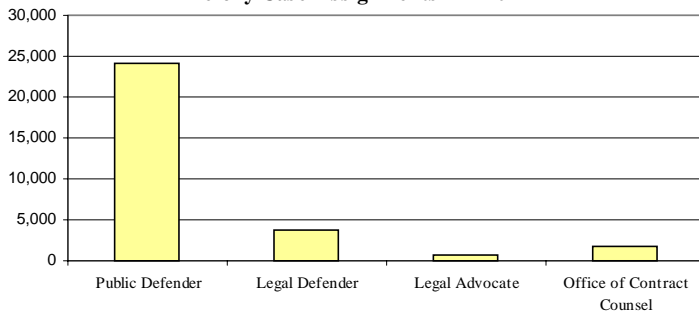
Agency Information

- The offices of Indigent Representation provide legal defense services to indigent defendants in the following instances:
 - Criminal proceedings including felony, misdemeanor, probation violation, appeals, post-conviction relief, and cases in which defendants oppose extradition.
 - Juveniles facing delinquency or incorrigibility charges.
 - Witnesses in criminal cases, when assigned by the court.
 - Indigent individuals at risk of a loss of liberty in civil mental health proceedings.
 - Those involved in civil child dependency or severance proceedings.
- To provide constitutionally mandated legal representation to indigent individuals in the most cost-effective manner, Maricopa County created three in-house defender offices and maintains a limited number of contracts with private attorneys. Multiple offices are necessary to address legal conflicts of interest that arise primarily because of prior representation by attorneys of co-defendants, victims, or witnesses.

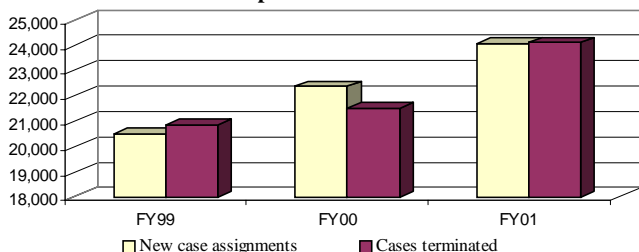
Major Events

- In FY00, the Public Defender contracted with Policy Studies, Inc. to conduct a **review of office operations**. The final Productivity Improvement Study provided 39 recommendations, some involving other justice system agencies. To date, the Public Defender's Office has implemented several recommendations, including:
 - Established an Early Representation Division to focus on front-end case processing, providing coverage for early court hearings, enhancing new attorney training, and increasing accountability for early case resolution.
 - Implemented internal restructuring to enhance accountability, expand training opportunities, and improve distribution of authority.
 - Initiated and obtained funding for an Indigent Representation case weighting study.

**Offices of Indigent Representation
Felony Case Assignments in FY01**



**Public Defender Trial Division
New Cases Opened v. Cases Terminated**



Public Defender Case Assignments

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Homicides ¹	158	164	127	-23%
Serious Crimes Against Children ¹	302	313	300	-4%
Other Felonies ¹	20,013	21,875	23,637	8%
Probation Revocations ²	10,640	12,115	12,651	4%
Misdemeanors ²	3,616	3,796	4,023	6%
Delinquencies ³	9,362	10,010	9,851	-2%
Juvenile Appeals ⁴	140	113	125	11%
Appeals ⁴	516	469	487	4%
Post-Conviction Reliefs ⁴	305	241	253	5%
Appeal/Post-Conviction Reliefs ⁴	771	783	727	-7%
Mental Health ⁵	1,765	1,567	1,682	7%
Other Statistics				
Adult Criminal Jury Trials	493	502	650	29%
Avg Length (days) of Adult Criminal Cases	128	128	125	-2%

Legal Defender – Case Assignments

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Major Felonies ¹	111	123	74	-40%
Other Felonies ¹	3,030	3,826	3,637	-5%
Dependencies	705	725	729	1%
Severance	117	97	100	3%
Recertification	N/A	622	693	11%

Legal Advocate – Case Assignments (office created in 2000)

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Major Felonies	N/A	N/A	65	-
Other Felonies	N/A	N/A	668	-
Probation Revocations	N/A	N/A	68	-
Appeals	N/A	N/A	73	-
Post-Conviction Reliefs	N/A	N/A	299	-
Dependencies ⁷	N/A	N/A	326	-
Severance ⁷	N/A	N/A	7	-

Office of Contract Counsel – Case Assignments

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Major Felonies	88	82	39	-52%
2 nd Chair Death Penalty	22	23	2	-91%
Sexual Predators	43	62	75	21%
Felonies	2,037	2,445	1,794	-27%
Delinquencies ⁶	3,117	3,266	3,251	0%
Appeals	48	54	33	-39%
Post-Conviction Reliefs	340	334	315	-6%
Mental Health	33	44	39	-11%
Dependency	5,005	5,008	5,443	9%
Probate	449	454	625	38%

1 Assignments resulting in no complaint being filed are not counted. No credit is taken for early stage case transfers to other IR departments. Cases with dispositions of withdrawal due to conflict or retention of private counsel are counted as full cases unless withdrawal or retention occurred in Justice Court or this office withdrew due to workload. In these instances, no credit is taken for the case.

2 P.V. and misdemeanor private counsel and withdrawal cases receive no credit.

3 Report and Review cases receive only half credit. No credit is taken for cases withdrawn from due to excessive workload or because no complaint filed.

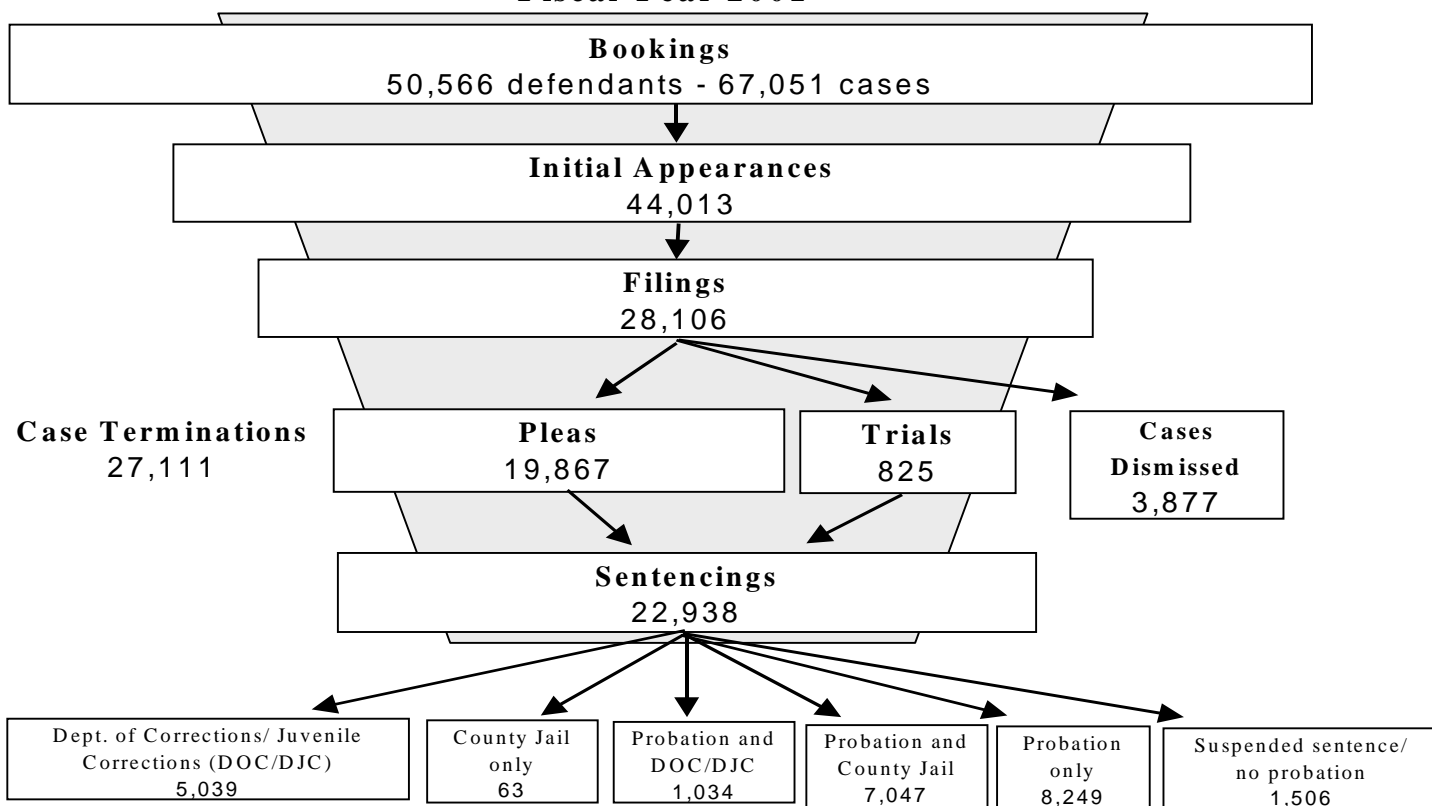
4 No credit is taken for cases withdrawn from due to excessive workload or because no complaint filed. PCRs and Appeal/PCRs are counted by CR# rather than by number of petitions.

5 No deductions are made from gross case assignments.

6 No credit is given to contract counsel for additional petitions in juvenile matters. This is a count of juveniles assigned to private counsel through disposition.

7 In FY99 and FY00, the dependency unit was part of the Public Defender's Office. Entire unit moved to Legal Advocate's Office for FY01.

Felony Case Events in Maricopa County Justice System Fiscal Year 2001



Note: The graphic portrays all events related to felony cases that occurred in fiscal year 2001. It does not track individual cases through the system so the numbers may not add.

Adult Probation

Agency Information

- Adult Probation has the following duties:
 - Manages offender risk by enforcing court orders.
 - Encourages probationers to engage in pro-social change, law-abiding behavior, and personal accountability under general or intensive probation supervision.
 - Provides presentence reports to assess offender risk/needs in order to help guide court decisions and to apply the appropriate level of service.
 - Works in community partnerships to provide crime prevention and intervention services.
 - Facilitates victim involvement and restorative justice services.

Average Daily Population on Supervision

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Standard Probation	20,837	22,459	22,503	0%
Intensive Probation	1,580	1,562	1,666	7%

Probation Terminations by Type

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Early Completion	2,163	2,536	2,867	13%
Full Term Completion	3,504	3,657	3,860	6%
Revoked to DOC*	2,719	2,896	3,267	13%
Total	8,386	9,089	9,994	10%

*Probation revoked, sentenced to Department of Corrections

Presentence Reports

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
Reports Completed	14,067	15,097	18,888	25%
Late Reports to the Court (%)	N/A	3%	5%	2%

Percent of Standard and Intensive Probationers Successfully Completing Probation

	FY99	FY00	FY01	%CHG
	63%	65%	62%	-3%

Restorative Justice Indicators

	FY99	FY00	FY01
Community Service Hours	675,043	897,326	903,051
Restitution Collected	\$6,729,555	\$7,536,386	\$8,425,867
Victim Satisfaction with Services (%)	31%	52%	49%

New Programs

- The **Reach Out program** assesses non-violent probationers ordered to complete substance abuse counseling and serving at least 45 days in jail as a condition of probation, to determine the proper level of substance abuse need and match individuals with services. In fiscal year 2001, staff assessed 1,728 jailed probationers, placing 241 in residential treatment (with a significant wait list) and made possible the release of

Adult Probation (cont.)

790 persons to other treatment. For those released to treatment, the jail stay was reduced by 27 days.

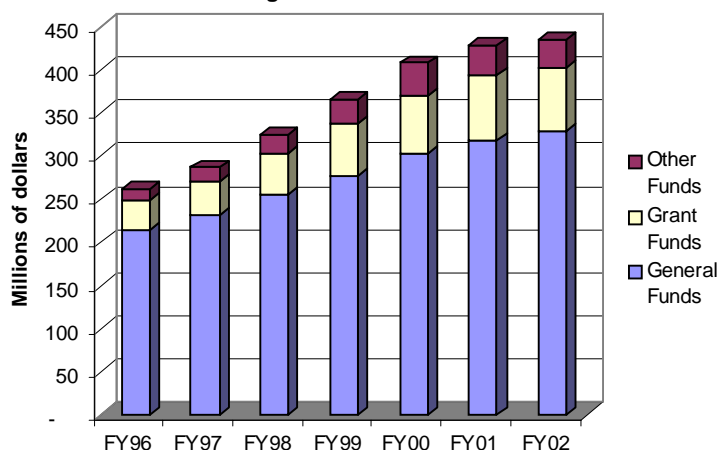
- The **Community Conditional Release Program** started in February 2001, screening mentally ill substance abusers and placing them with proper case management. Of 108 screened, 39 were released from custody to programming, with jail stays lessened by 37 days.
- The **Domestic Violence Unit** conducts field supervision on domestic violence offenders to increase victim safety. In fiscal year 2001, the unit supervised a total of 879 probationers, conducted 5,499 field contacts, made over 50 arrests, and aided victims. Over the last year, 339 misdemeanor cases were placed on supervised probation from 24 limited jurisdiction courts.
- The **Learning Disabilities Project** was designed to study the

extent of this problem and provide educational and vocational services. The study found that 30% of screened in-custody probationers have potential learning disabilities compared with 5% nationwide in non-corrective settings.

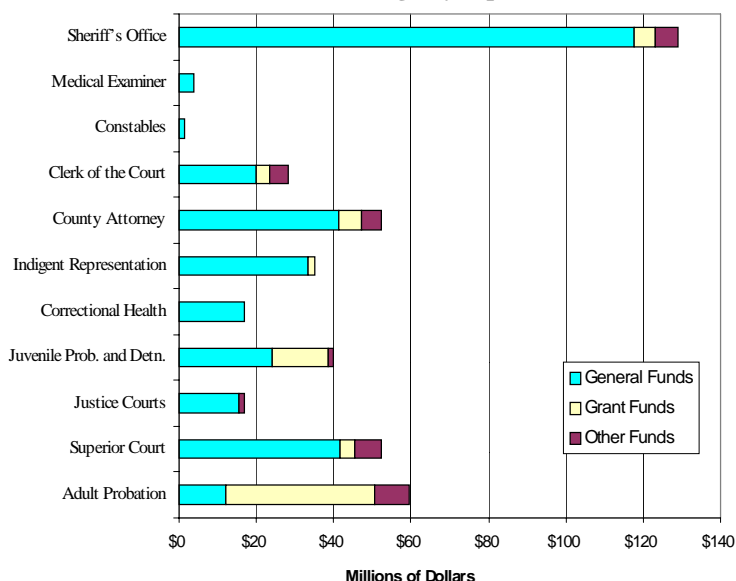
- The **Strengthening Families Program** is a prevention project designed to break the intergenerational cycle of substance abuse and crime. The program offers group classes for both parents and children, and probationers receive concurrent substance abuse treatment. In 2000, the program served 114 probationers, 110 children, and 39 significant others.
- In August 2000, **Summary/Expedited Probation** began to monitor and enforce court-ordered community service hours, mandatory drug education, financial sanctions, and to respond to any new criminal activity on the part of the probationer. Since inception the program has monitored over 1,400 probationers, mostly low need, low risk offenders charged with a felony and pled as a misdemeanor.

Budget

Aggregate Annual Budgets for all Maricopa County Justice Agencies - FY 1996 to FY 2002



Fiscal Year 2002 Budget by Department



- For fiscal year 2002, the net Maricopa County budget is \$2,042,907,082. The budget for the criminal justice agencies comprises 21% of the total county budget.

Fiscal Year 2002 Adopted Budget by Department

	General Funds	Grant/Other Funds	Total
Sheriff's Office	\$117,542,006	\$11,331,639	\$128,873,645
Medical Examiner	\$3,693,196	-	\$3,693,196
Constables	\$1,541,266	-	\$1,541,266
Clerk of the Court	\$19,968,254	\$8,116,409	\$28,084,663
County Attorney	\$41,383,644	\$10,914,609	\$52,298,253
Indigent Representation	\$33,521,076	\$1,613,635	\$35,134,711
Correctional Health Services	\$16,809,552	\$72,913	\$16,882,465
Juvenile Probation and Detention	\$24,045,699	\$15,935,608	\$39,981,307
Justice Courts	\$15,494,859	\$1,189,875	\$16,684,734
Superior Court	\$41,784,929	\$10,340,910	\$52,125,839
Adult Probation	\$12,134,273	\$47,271,759	\$59,406,032

Jail Tax Revenues and Expenditures

	FY00	FY01	FY02
Revenues	\$90,116,095	\$95,333,000	\$103,017,791
Expenditures¹			
Criminal Justice Facilities Development	\$17,298,054	\$69,618,279	\$232,997,678
Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (ICJIS)	\$157,910	\$1,900,000	\$4,682,763
Other Jail Tax	\$2,170,923	\$9,376,325	\$10,807,497

¹ Fiscal year 2002 expenditures will be funded through a combination of revenue and accumulated fund balance

Note: Grants are primarily from state agencies. Other funds include fees, Proposition 400, and other special revenue.

Status of Proposition 400 Projects at Close of FY 2000-01

These projects were authorized in November 1998, when Maricopa County voters approved a one-fifth cent sales tax increase until \$900 million is generated or nine years pass. Jail tax revenues may pay for adult and juvenile detention facilities and staff, as well as specific projects that improve the criminal justice system and lessen the number of beds needed. The present policy of the Board of Supervisors is to fund operational costs with general fund rather than jail tax dollars whenever possible, to not build reliance upon a short-term revenue stream.

1. Expand Juvenile and Adult Jail Capacity and Provide Related Facilities: The adult jails and support projects include the Lower Buckeye Jail (1,808 beds, a central food factory, laundry, warehouse, infirmary, and central plant) and the Fourth Avenue Jail (maximum security, pretrial booking, 1,360 beds). Juvenile projects include 120 new beds at the Southeast Complex, and at the Durango Complex 220 new beds, a 12-courtroom courthouse, and a 48-bed residential treatment center. Four projects are complete and the balance are under construction (see graphic below), all on schedule and within budget.

2. Maintain and Operate Adult and Juvenile Jail Facilities: An appropriate base level of positions has been funded. Transition teams were formed to develop detailed staffing plans and manage bringing the new beds on-line.

3. Implement an Integrated Criminal Justice Information System: This will provide reliable data more quickly for sound case and jail population management decisions. An Executive Committee of the county justice and law enforcement agencies developed a Strategic Business Plan, for which the first phase is funded. Progress to date involved assessing the 30 business processes to integrate; installing an integration engine; adopting common codes, definitions, and a convergent architecture strategy; and mapping work processes.

4. Develop Regional Centers for Courts Not-Of-Record and/or Reduce Transports to Justice of the Peace Courts: Justice and Superior Courts are consolidating early felony proceedings to improve case processing. Regional Court Centers are being established, one Downtown is fully operational with felony cases from 10 Justice Courts, and future Centers will be established in the Northwest and Southeast regions by calendar year-end. Holding preliminary hearings and

arraignments on the same day eliminates a 10-day delay in all these cases.

5. Implement Differentiated Case Management: The caseload of active cases is 1,000 less than a year ago. Some of the efforts that contribute to this and reduce case disposition time include: expanding Initial Appearance Court to 24-hours a day; giving criminal trials priority and focusing judicial resources there; hearing requests for continuances by a judicial panel; improving management information.

6. Eliminate Unnecessary Court Proceedings: Activities common with #4 and #5.

7. Consolidate Criminal Divisions to a Common Location: Moving the Southeast Complex criminal divisions downtown has not been pursued. Downtown criminal divisions have been co-located and plans are underway to consolidate probation revocation proceedings.

8. Expand Pretrial Release Supervision: The recommended improvements included adding 38 positions, 150 units of electronic monitoring, drug testing for defendants, and revalidating the bail matrix. Thus far there are 12 new positions, 100 units of electronic monitoring, drug testing, and efforts continue to develop an improved bail matrix. Other changes are continuous coverage of Initial Appearance Court and pretrial services at the Southeast Complex.

9. Enhance Substance Abuse Evaluation and Programming: A Reach Out program has been instituted, where Adult Probation assesses sentenced offenders on particular treatment necessary, with a similar assessment and placement team initiated in February to screen mentally ill substance abusers.

10. Expand Drug Court: Early Disposition Court processed 1,332 cases last year and will be expanded to the Southeast Complex. Track II Drug Court began, focused on first-time offenders who need court supervision.

11. Expand Community-Based Programs for Juveniles: The recommended improvements included 150 units of electronic monitoring, home detention, day reporting, or other community-based options. To date there are 125 units of electronic monitoring plus drug diversion, juvenile drug court, and significant investments and benefits from targeted crime prevention efforts.

Jail Expansion Program Construction Completion Times

